WIKIPEDIA

French Republican calendar

The **French Republican calendar** (French: *calendrier républicain français*), also commonly called the **French Revolutionary calendar** (*calendrier révolutionnaire français*), was a calendar created and implemented during the French Revolution, and used by the French government for about 12 years from late 1793 to 1805, and for 18 days by the Paris Commune in 1871.

The revolutionary system was designed in part to remove all religious and royalist influences from the calendar, and was part of a larger attempt at decimalisation in France (which also included decimal time of day, decimalisation of currency, and metrication). It was used in government records in France and other areas under French rule, including Belgium, Luxembourg, and parts of the Netherlands, Germany, Switzerland, Malta, and Italy.

French Republican Calendar of 1794, drawn by Philibert-Louis Debucourt

Contents

Beginning and ending
Overview and origins
- Precursor
- History
- Calendar design
- Decimal time

Months
Ten days of the week
Rural calendar
- Autumn
- Winter
- Spring
- Summer

Complementary days
Converting from the Gregorian Calendar
Current date and time
Criticism and shortcomings
Famous dates and other cultural references
See also
References
Further reading
External links

Beginning and ending

The National Constituent Assembly at first intended to create a new calendar marking the "era of Liberty", beginning on 14 July 1789, the date of the Storming of the Bastille. However, on 2 January 1792 its successor the Legislative Assembly decided that Year IV of Liberty had begun the day before. Year I had therefore began on 1 January 1789.

On 21 September 1792, the French First Republic was proclaimed, and the new National Convention decided that 1792 was to be known as Year I of the French Republic. It decreed on 2 January 1793 that Year II of the Republic had begun the day before. However, the new calendar as adopted by the Convention in October 1793 made 22 September 1792 the first day of Year I.

Ultimately, the calendar came to commemorate the Republic, and not the Revolution.

The First Republic ended with the coronation of Napoleon I as Emperor on 11 Frimaire, Year XIII, or 2 December 1804. Despite this, the republican calendar continued to be used until 1 January 1806, when Napoleon declared it abolished. It was briefly used again for a few weeks of the Paris Commune, in May 1871.

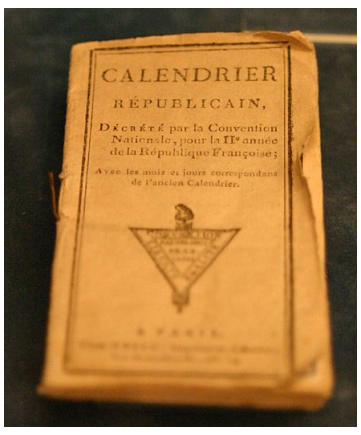
Overview and origins

Precursor

The prominent anticlerical atheist Sylvain Maréchal published the first edition of his *Almanach des Honnêtes-gens* (Almanac of Honest People) in 1788.[1] The first month in the almanac is "Mars, ou Princeps" (March, or First), the last month is "Février, ou Duodécembre" (February, or Twelfth). (The months of September [meaning "the seventh"] through December [meaning "the tenth"] are already numeric names, although their meanings do not match their positions in either the Julian or the Gregorian calendar since the Romans added the months January and February to the original ten-month March-to-December year of King Romulus.) The lengths of the months are the same as those in the Gregorian calendar; however, the 10th, 20th, and 30th days are singled out of each month as the end of a *décade* (group of ten days). Individual days were assigned, instead of to the traditional saints, to noteworthy people. Later editions of the almanac would switch to the Republican Calendar.[2]

History

The days of the French Revolution and Republic saw many efforts to sweep away various trappings of the *Ancien Régime* (the old feudal monarchy); some of these were more successful than others. The new Republican government sought to institute, among other reforms, a new social and legal system, a new system of weights and measures (which became the metric system), and a new calendar. Amid nostalgia for the ancient Roman Republic, the theories of the Enlightenment were at their peak, and the devisers of the new systems looked to nature for their inspiration. Natural constants, multiples of ten, and Latin as well as Ancient Greek derivations formed the fundamental blocks from which the new systems were built.



A copy of the French Republican Calendar in the Historical Museum of Lausanne

The new calendar was created by a commission under the direction of the politician Charles-Gilbert Romme seconded by Claude Joseph Ferry and Charles-François Dupuis. They associated with their work the chemist Louis-Bernard Guyton de Morveau, the mathematician and astronomer Joseph-Louis Lagrange, the astronomer Joseph Jérôme Lefrançois de Lalande, the mathematician Gaspard Monge, the astronomer and naval geographer Alexandre Guy Pingré, and the poet, actor and playwright Fabre d'Églantine, who invented the names of the months, with the help of André Thouin, gardener at the Jardin des Plantes of the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris. As the rapporteur of the commission, Charles-Gilbert Romme presented the new calendar to the Jacobin-controlled National Convention on 23 September 1793, which adopted it on 24 October 1793 and also extended it proleptically to its epoch of 22 September 1792. It is because of his position as rapporteur of the commission that the creation of the republican calendar is attributed to Romme.[3]

The calendar is frequently named the "French Revolutionary Calendar" because it was created during the Revolution, but this is a slight misnomer. In France, it is known as the *calendrier républicain* as well as the *calendrier révolutionnaire*. There was initially a debate as to whether the calendar should celebrate the Great Revolution, which began in July 1789, or the Republic, which was established in 1792.[4] Immediately following 14 July 1789, papers and pamphlets started calling 1789 year I of Liberty and the following years II and III. It was in 1792, with the practical problem of dating financial transactions, that the legislative assembly was confronted with the problem of the calendar. Originally, the choice of epoch was either 1 January 1789 or 14 July 1789. After some hesitation the assembly decided on 2 January 1792 that all official documents would use the "era of Liberty" and that the year IV of Liberty started on 1 January 1792. This usage was modified on 22 September 1792 when the Republic was proclaimed and the Convention decided that all public documents would be dated Year I of the French Republic. The decree of 2 January 1793 stipulated that the year II of the Republic began on 1 January 1793; this was revoked with the introduction of the new calendar, which set 22 September 1793 as the beginning of year II. The establishment of the Republic was used as the epochal date for the calendar; therefore, the calendar commemorates the Republic, and not the Revolution.

French coins of the period naturally used this calendar. Many show the year (French: *an*) in Arabic numbers, although Roman numerals were used on some issues. Year 11 coins typically have a XI date to avoid confusion with the Roman II.

The French Revolution is usually considered to have ended with the coup of 18 Brumaire, Year VIII (9 November 1799), the coup d'état of Napoleon Bonaparte against the established constitutional regime of the *Directoire*.

The Concordat of 1801 re-established the Roman Catholic Church as an official institution in France, although not as the state religion of France. The concordat took effect from Easter Sunday, 28 Germinal, Year XI (8 April 1802); it restored the names of the days of the week to the ones from the Gregorian Calendar, and fixed Sunday as the official day of rest and religious celebration.[5] However, the other attributes of the republican calendar, the months, and years, remained as they were.

The French Republic ended with the coronation of Napoleon I as *Empereur des Français* (Emperor of the French) on 11 Frimaire, Year XIII (2 December 1804), but the republican calendar would remain in place for another year. Napoleon finally abolished the republican calendar with effect from 1 January 1806 (the day after 10 Nivôse Year XIV), a little over twelve years after its introduction. It was, however, used again briefly in the *Journal officiel* for some dates during a short period of the Paris Commune, 6–23 May 1871 (16 Floréal–3 Prairial Year LXXIX).[6]

1 Floréal, Year 79 issue of *The Son of Père Duchêne*, a newspaper published during the Paris Commune.

Calendar design

Years appear in writing as Roman numerals (usually), with epoch 22 September 1792, the beginning of the "Republican Era" (the day the French First Republic was proclaimed, one day after the Convention abolished the monarchy). As a result, Roman Numeral I indicates the first year of the republic, that is, the year before the calendar actually came into use. By law, the beginning of each year was set at midnight, beginning on the day the apparent autumnal equinox falls at the Paris Observatory.

There were twelve months, each divided into three ten-day weeks called *décades*. The tenth day, *décadi*, replaced Sunday as the day of rest and festivity. The five or six extra days needed to approximate the solar or tropical year were placed after the months at the end of each year and called complementary days. This arrangement was an almost exact copy of the calendar used by the Ancient Egyptians, though in their case the beginning of the year was not marked by the autumnal equinox.

L AN 2 DE LA REPUBLIQUE FR (Year 2 of the French Republic) on a barn near Geneva

A period of four years ending on a leap day was to be called a "Franciade". The name "Olympique" was originally proposed[7] but changed to Franciade to commemorate the fact that it had taken the revolution four years to establish a republican government in France.[8]

The leap year was called *Sextile*, an allusion to the "bissextile" leap years of the Julian and Gregorian calendars, because it contained a sixth complementary day.

Decimal time

Each day in the Republican Calendar was divided into ten hours, each hour into 100 decimal minutes, and each decimal minute into 100 decimal seconds. Thus an hour was 144 conventional minutes (2.4 times as long as a conventional hour), a minute was 86.4 conventional seconds (44% longer than a conventional minute), and a second was 0.864 conventional seconds (13.6% shorter than a conventional second).

Clocks were manufactured to display this decimal time, but it did not catch on. Mandatory use of decimal time was officially suspended 7 April 1795, although some cities continued to use decimal time as late as 1801.[9]

The numbering of years in the Republican Calendar by Roman numerals ran counter to this general decimalization tendency.

Months

The Republican calendar year began the day the autumnal equinox occurred in Paris, and had twelve months of 30 days each, which were given new names based on nature, principally having to do with the prevailing weather in and around Paris and sometimes evoking the Medieval Labors of the Months. The extra five or six days in the year were not given a month designation, but considered Sansculottides or Complementary Days.

- Autumn:
  - Vendémiaire (from French *vendange*, derived from Latin *vindemia*, "vintage"), starting 22, 23, or 24 September
  - Brumaire (from French *brume*, "mist"), starting 22, 23, or 24 October
  - Frimaire (from French *frimas*, "frost"), starting 21, 22, or 23 November
- Winter:
  - Nivôse (from Latin *nivosus*, "snowy"), starting 21, 22, or 23 December
  - Pluviôse (from French *pluvieux*, derived from Latin *pluvius*, "rainy"), starting 20, 21, or 22 January
  - Ventôse (from French *venteux*, derived from Latin *ventosus*, "windy"), starting 19, 20, or 21 February
- Spring:
  - Germinal (from French *germination*), starting 20 or 21 March
  - Floréal (from French *fleur*, derived from Latin *flos*, "flower"), starting 20 or 21 April
  - Prairial (from French *prairie*, "meadow"), starting 20 or 21 May
- Summer:
  - Messidor (from Latin *messis*, "harvest"), starting 19 or 20 June
  - Thermidor (or Fervidor*) (from Greek *thermon*, "summer heat"), starting 19 or 20 July
  - Fructidor (from Latin *fructus*, "fruit"), starting 18 or 19 August

*Note: On many printed calendars of Year II (1793–94), the month of *Thermidor* was named *Fervidor* (from Latin *fervidus*, "burning hot").

Most of the month names were new words coined from French, Latin, or Greek. The endings of the names are grouped by season. "Dor" means "giving" in Greek.[10]

In Britain, a contemporary wit mocked the Republican Calendar by calling the months: Wheezy, Sneezy and Freezy; Slippy, Drippy and Nippy; Showery, Flowery and Bowery; Hoppy, Croppy and Poppy.[11] The historian Thomas Carlyle suggested somewhat more serious English names in his 1837 work *The French Revolution: A History*,[10] namely Vintagearious, Fogarious, Frostarious, Snowous, Rainous, Windous, Buddal, Floweral, Meadowal, Reapidor, Heatidor, and Fruitidor. Like the French originals, they are neologisms suggesting a meaning related to the season.

Ten days of the week

The month is divided into three *décades* or "weeks" of ten days each, named simply:

- *primidi* (first day)
- *duodi* (second day)
- *tridi* (third day)
- *quartidi* (fourth day)
- *quintidi* (fifth day)
- *sextidi* (sixth day)
- *septidi* (seventh day)
- *octidi* (eighth day)
- *nonidi* (ninth day)
- *décadi* (tenth day)

Décades were abandoned at the changeover from Germinal to Floréal an X (20 to 21 April 1802).[12]

French Revolutionary pocket watch showing ten-day *décade* names and thirty-day month numbers from the Republican Calendar, but with duodecimal time. On display at the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire (Neuchâtel) In Switzerland.

Rural calendar

The Catholic Church used a calendar of saints, which named each day of the year after an associated saint. To reduce the influence of the Church, Fabre d'Églantine introduced a Rural Calendar in which each day of the year had a unique name associated with the rural economy, stated to correspond to the time of year. Every *décadi* (ending in 0) was named after an agricultural tool. Each *quintidi* (ending in 5) was named for a common animal. The rest of the days were named for "grain, pasture, trees, roots, flowers, fruits" and other plants, except for the first month of winter, Nivôse, during which the rest of the days were named after minerals.[13][14]

> Our starting point was the idea of celebrating, through the calendar, the agricultural system, and of leading the nation back to it, marking the times and the fractions of the year by intelligible or visible signs taken from agriculture and the rural economy. (...)
>
> As the calendar is something that we use so often, we must take advantage of this frequency of use to put elementary notions of agriculture before the people – to show the richness of nature, to make them love the fields, and to methodically show them the order of the influences of the heavens and of the products of the earth.
>
> The priests assigned the commemoration of a so-called saint to each day of the year: this catalogue exhibited neither utility nor method; it was a collection of lies, of deceit or of charlatanism.

We thought that the nation, after having kicked out this canonised mob from its calendar, must replace it with the objects that make up the true riches of the nation, worthy objects not from a cult, but from agriculture – useful products of the soil, the tools that we use to cultivate it, and the domesticated animals, our faithful servants in these works; animals much more precious, without doubt, to the eye of reason, than the beatified skeletons pulled from the catacombs of Rome.

So we have arranged in the column of each month, the names of the real treasures of the rural economy. The grains, the pastures, the trees, the roots, the flowers, the fruits, the plants are arranged in the calendar, in such a way that the place and the day of the month that each product occupies is precisely the season and the day that Nature presents it to us.

— Fabre d'Églantine, "Rapport fait à la Convention nationale au nom de la Commission chargée de la confection du Calendrier",[15] Imprimerie nationale, 1793

Autumn

Vendémiaire
(22 September – 21 October)

1	*22 Sep*	Raisin (Grape)
2	*23 Sep*	Safran (Saffron)
3	*24 Sep*	Châtaigne (Chestnut)
4	*25 Sep*	Colchique (Autumn Crocus)
5	*26 Sep*	Cheval (Horse)
6	*27 Sep*	Balsamine (Impatiens)
7	*28 Sep*	Carotte (Carrot)
8	*29 Sep*	Amaranthe (Amaranth)
9	*30 Sep*	Panais (Parsnip)
10	*1 Oct*	Cuve (Vat)
11	*2 Oct*	Pomme de terre (Potato)
12	*3 Oct*	Immortelle (Strawflower)
13	*4 Oct*	Potiron (Winter squash)
14	*5 Oct*	Réséda (Mignonette)
15	*6 Oct*	Âne (Donkey)
16	*7 Oct*	Belle de nuit (Four o'clock flower)
17	*8 Oct*	Citrouille (Pumpkin)
18	*9 Oct*	Sarrasin (Buckwheat)
19	*10 Oct*	Tournesol (Sunflower)
20	*11 Oct*	Pressoir (Wine-Press)
21	*12 Oct*	Chanvre (Hemp)
22	*13 Oct*	Pêche (Peach)
23	*14 Oct*	Navet (Turnip)
24	*15 Oct*	Amaryllis (Amaryllis)
25	*16 Oct*	Bœuf (Ox)
26	*17 Oct*	Aubergine (Eggplant)
27	*18 Oct*	Piment (Chili pepper)
28	*19 Oct*	Tomate (Tomato)
29	*20 Oct*	Orge (Barley)
30	*21 Oct*	Tonneau (Barrel)

Brumaire
(22 October – 20 November)

1	*22 Oct*	Pomme (Apple)
2	*23 Oct*	Céleri (Celery)
3	*24 Oct*	Poire (Pear)
4	*25 Oct*	Betterave (Beetroot)
5	*26 Oct*	Oie (Goose)
6	*27 Oct*	Héliotrope (Heliotrope)
7	*28 Oct*	Figue (Common fig)
8	*29 Oct*	Scorsonère (Black Salsify)
9	*30 Oct*	Alisier (Chequer Tree)
10	*31 Oct*	Charrue (Plough)
11	*1 Nov*	Salsifis (Salsify)
12	*2 Nov*	Mâcre (Water caltrop)
13	*3 Nov*	Topinambour (Jerusalem artichoke)
14	*4 Nov*	Endive (Endive)
15	*5 Nov*	Dindon (Turkey)
16	*6 Nov*	Chervis (Skirret)
17	*7 Nov*	Cresson (Watercress)
18	*8 Nov*	Dentelaire (Leadworts)
19	*9 Nov*	Grenade (Pomegranate)
20	*10 Nov*	Herse (Harrow)
21	*11 Nov*	Bacchante (Baccharis)
22	*12 Nov*	Azerole (Azarole)
23	*13 Nov*	Garance (Madder)
24	*14 Nov*	Orange (Orange)
25	*15 Nov*	Faisan (Pheasant)
26	*16 Nov*	Pistache (Pistachio Nut)
27	*17 Nov*	Macjonc (Tuberous pea)
28	*18 Nov*	Coing (Quince)
29	*19 Nov*	Cormier (Service tree)
30	*20 Nov*	Rouleau (Roller)

Frimaire
(21 November – 20 December)

1	*21 Nov*	Raiponce (Rampion)
2	*22 Nov*	Turneps (Cattle turnip)
3	*23 Nov*	Chicorée (Chicory)
4	*24 Nov*	Nèfle (Medlar)
5	*25 Nov*	Cochon (Pig)
6	*26 Nov*	Mâche (Lamb's lettuce)
7	*27 Nov*	Chou-fleur (Cauliflower)
8	*28 Nov*	Miel (Honey)
9	*29 Nov*	Genièvre (Juniper)
10	*30 Nov*	Pioche (Pickaxe)
11	*1 Dec*	Cire (Wax)
12	*2 Dec*	Raifort (Horseradish)
13	*3 Dec*	Cèdre (Cedar tree)
14	*4 Dec*	Sapin (Fir)
15	*5 Dec*	Chevreuil (Roe deer)
16	*6 Dec*	Ajonc (Gorse)
17	*7 Dec*	Cyprès (Cypress Tree)
18	*8 Dec*	Lierre (Ivy)
19	*9 Dec*	Sabine (Savin Juniper)
20	*10 Dec*	Hoyau (Grub-hoe)
21	*11 Dec*	Érable à sucre (Sugar Maple)
22	*12 Dec*	Bruyère (Heather)
23	*13 Dec*	Roseau (Reed plant)
24	*14 Dec*	Oseille (Sorrel)
25	*15 Dec*	Grillon (Cricket)
26	*16 Dec*	Pignon (Pine nut)
27	*17 Dec*	Liège (Cork)
28	*18 Dec*	Truffe (Truffle)
29	*19 Dec*	Olive (Olive)
30	*20 Dec*	Pelle (Shovel)

Winter

Nivôse
(21 December – 19 January)

1	*21 Dec*	Tourbe (Peat)
2	*22 Dec*	Houille (Coal)
3	*23 Dec*	Bitume (Bitumen)
4	*24 Dec*	Soufre (Sulphur)
5	*25 Dec*	Chien (Dog)
6	*26 Dec*	Lave (Lava)
7	*27 Dec*	Terre végétale (Topsoil)
8	*28 Dec*	Fumier (Manure)
9	*29 Dec*	Salpêtre (Saltpeter)
10	*30 Dec*	Fléau (Flail)
11	*31 Dec*	Granit (Granite)
12	*1 Jan*	Argile (Clay)
13	*2 Jan*	Ardoise (Slate)
14	*3 Jan*	Grès (Sandstone)
15	*4 Jan*	Lapin (Rabbit)
16	*5 Jan*	Silex (Flint)
17	*6 Jan*	Marne (Marl)
18	*7 Jan*	Pierre à chaux (Limestone)

Pluviôse
(20 January – 18 February)

1	*20 Jan*	Lauréole (Spurge-laurel)
2	*21 Jan*	Mousse (Moss)
3	*22 Jan*	Fragon (Butcher's Broom)
4	*23 Jan*	Perce-neige (Snowdrop)
5	*24 Jan*	Taureau (Bull)
6	*25 Jan*	Laurier-thym (Laurustinus)
7	*26 Jan*	Amadouvier (Tinder polypore)
8	*27 Jan*	Mézéréon (Daphne mezereum)
9	*28 Jan*	Peuplier (Poplar)
10	*29 Jan*	Coignée (Axe)
11	*30 Jan*	Ellébore (Hellebore)
12	*31 Jan*	Brocoli (Broccoli)
13	*1 Feb*	Laurier (Bay laurel)
14	*2 Feb*	Avelinier (Filbert)
15	*3 Feb*	Vache (Cow)
16	*4 Feb*	Buis (Box Tree)
17	*5 Feb*	Lichen (Lichen)
18	*6 Feb*	If (Yew tree)

Ventôse
(19 February – 20 March)

1	*19 Feb*	Tussilage (Coltsfoot)
2	*20 Feb*	Cornouiller (Dogwood)
3	*21 Feb*	Violier (Matthiola)
4	*22 Feb*	Troène (Privet)
5	*23 Feb*	Bouc (Billygoat)
6	*24 Feb*	Asaret (Wild Ginger)
7	*25 Feb*	Alaterne (Italian Buckthorn)
8	*26 Feb*	Violette (Violet)
9	*27 Feb*	Marceau (Goat Willow)
10	*28 Feb*	Bêche (Spade)
11	*1 Mar*	Narcisse (Narcissus)
12	*2 Mar*	Orme (Elm)
13	*3 Mar*	Fumeterre (Common fumitory)
14	*4 Mar*	Vélar (Hedge mustard)
15	*5 Mar*	Chèvre (Goat)
16	*6 Mar*	Épinard (Spinach)
17	*7 Mar*	Doronic (Doronicum)
18	*8 Mar*	Mouron (Pimpernel)

19 *8 Jan* Marbre (Marble)	**19** *7 Feb* Pulmonaire (Lungwort)	**19** *9 Mar* Cerfeuil (Chervil)
20 *9 Jan* Van (Winnowing fan)	**20** *8 Feb* Serpette (Billhook)	**20** *10 Mar* Cordeau (Gardener's Line)
21 *10 Jan* Pierre à plâtre (Gypsum)	**21** *9 Feb* Thlaspi (Pennycress)	**21** *11 Mar* Mandragore (Mandrake)
22 *11 Jan* Sel (Salt)	**22** *10 Feb* Thimelé (Rose Daphne)	**22** *12 Mar* Persil (Parsley)
23 *12 Jan* Fer (Iron)	**23** *11 Feb* Chiendent (Couch grass)	**23** *13 Mar* Cochléaria (Scurvy-grass)
24 *13 Jan* Cuivre (Copper)	**24** *12 Feb* Trainasse (Common Knotgrass)	**24** *14 Mar* Pâquerette (Daisy)
25 *14 Jan* Chat (Cat)	**25** *13 Feb* Lièvre (Hare)	**25** *15 Mar* Thon (Tuna)
26 *15 Jan* Étain (Tin)	**26** *14 Feb* Guède (Woad)	**26** *16 Mar* Pissenlit (Dandelion)
27 *16 Jan* Plomb (Lead)	**27** *15 Feb* Noisetier (Hazel)	**27** *17 Mar* Sylvie (Wood Anemone)
28 *17 Jan* Zinc (Zinc)	**28** *16 Feb* Cyclamen (Cyclamen)	**28** *18 Mar* Capillaire (Maidenhair fern)
29 *18 Jan* Mercure (Mercury)	**29** *17 Feb* Chélidoine (Celandine)	**29** *19 Mar* Frêne (Ash tree)
30 *19 Jan* Crible (Sieve)	**30** *18 Feb* Traîneau (Sleigh)	**30** *20 Mar* Plantoir (Dibber)

Spring

Germinal
(21 March – 19 April)

1 *21 Mar* Primevère (Primrose)	
2 *22 Mar* Platane (Plane Tree)	
3 *23 Mar* Asperge (Asparagus)	
4 *24 Mar* Tulipe (Tulip)	
5 *25 Mar* Poule (Hen)	
6 *26 Mar* Bette (Chard)	
7 *27 Mar* Bouleau (Birch)	
8 *28 Mar* Jonquille (Daffodil)	
9 *29 Mar* Aulne (Alder)	
10 *30 Mar* Couvoir (Incubator)	
11 *31 Mar* Pervenche (Periwinkle)	
12 *1 Apr* Charme (Hornbeam)	
13 *2 Apr* Morille (Morel)	
14 *3 Apr* Hêtre (Beech Tree)	
15 *4 Apr* Abeille (Bee)	
16 *5 Apr* Laitue (Lettuce)	
17 *6 Apr* Mélèze (Larch)	
18 *7 Apr* Ciguë (Hemlock)	
19 *8 Apr* Radis (Radish)	
20 *9 Apr* Ruche (Beehive)	
21 *10 Apr* Gainier (Judas tree)	
22 *11 Apr* Romaine (Romaine lettuce)	
23 *12 Apr* Marronnier (Horse chestnut)	
24 *13 Apr* Roquette (Arugula or Rocket)	
25 *14 Apr* Pigeon (Pigeon)	
26 *15 Apr* Lilas (Lilac)	
27 *16 Apr* Anémone (Anemone)	
28 *17 Apr* Pensée (Pansy)	
29 *18 Apr* Myrtille (Bilberry)	
30 *19 Apr* Greffoir (Grafting knife)	

Floréal
(20 April – 19 May)

1 *20 Apr* Rose (Rose)	
2 *21 Apr* Chêne (Oak Tree)	
3 *22 Apr* Fougère (Fern)	
4 *23 Apr* Aubépine (Hawthorn)	
5 *24 Apr* Rossignol (Nightingale)	
6 *25 Apr* Ancolie (Common Columbine)	
7 *26 Apr* Muguet (Lily of the valley)	
8 *27 Apr* Champignon (Button mushroom)	
9 *28 Apr* Hyacinthe (Hyacinth)	
10 *29 Apr* Râteau (Rake)	
11 *30 Apr* Rhubarbe (Rhubarb)	
12 *1 May* Sainfoin (Sainfoin)	
13 *2 May* Bâton d'or (Wallflower)	
14 *3 May* Chamerisier (Fan Palm tree)	
15 *4 May* Ver à soie (Silkworm)	
16 *5 May* Consoude (Comfrey)	
17 *6 May* Pimprenelle (Salad burnet)	
18 *7 May* Corbeille d'or (Basket of Gold)	
19 *8 May* Arroche (Orache)	
20 *9 May* Sarcloir (Weeding hoe)	
21 *10 May* Statice (Sea thrift)	
22 *11 May* Fritillaire (Fritillary)	
23 *12 May* Bourrache (Borage)	
24 *13 May* Valériane (Valerian)	
25 *14 May* Carpe (Carp)	
26 *15 May* Fusain (Euonymus)	
27 *16 May* Civette (Chives)	
28 *17 May* Buglosse (Bugloss)	
29 *18 May* Sénevé (White mustard)	
30 *19 May* Houlette (Shepherd's crook)	

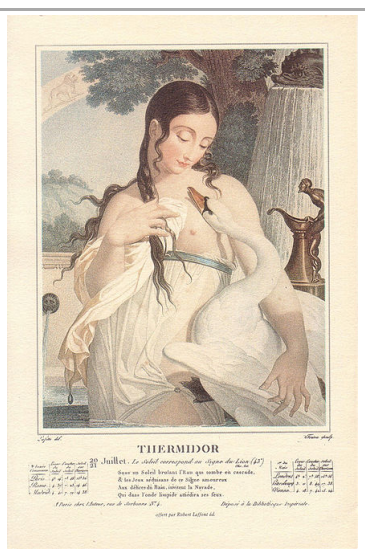
Prairial
(20 May – 18 June)

1 *20 May* Luzerne (Lucerne)	
2 *21 May* Hémérocalle (Daylily)	
3 *22 May* Trèfle (Clover)	
4 *23 May* Angélique (Angelica)	
5 *24 May* Canard (Duck)	
6 *25 May* Mélisse (Lemon balm)	
7 *26 May* Fromental (Oat grass)	
8 *27 May* Martagon (Martagon lily)	
9 *28 May* Serpolet (Wild Thyme)	
10 *29 May* Faux (Scythe)	
11 *30 May* Fraise (Strawberry)	
12 *31 May* Bétoine (Betony)	
13 *1 Jun* Pois (Pea)	
14 *2 Jun* Acacia (Acacia)	
15 *3 Jun* Caille (Quail)	
16 *4 Jun* Œillet (Carnation)	
17 *5 Jun* Sureau (Elderberry)	
18 *6 Jun* Pavot (Poppy plant)	
19 *7 Jun* Tilleul (Linden or Lime tree)	
20 *8 Jun* Fourche (Pitchfork)	
21 *9 Jun* Barbeau (Cornflower)	
22 *10 Jun* Camomille (Camomile)	
23 *11 Jun* Chèvrefeuille (Honeysuckle)	
24 *12 Jun* Caille-lait (Bedstraw)	
25 *13 Jun* Tanche (Tench)	
26 *14 Jun* Jasmin (Jasmine)	
27 *15 Jun* Verveine (Vervain)	
28 *16 Jun* Thym (Thyme)	
29 *17 Jun* Pivoine (Peony)	
30 *18 Jun* Chariot (Handcart)	

Summer

Messidor
(19 June – 18 July)

1 *19 Jun* Seigle (Rye)	
2 *20 Jun* Avoine (Oat)	
3 *21 Jun* Oignon (Onion)	
4 *22 Jun* Véronique (Speedwell)	
5 *23 Jun* Mulet (Mule)	
6 *24 Jun* Romarin (Rosemary)	
7 *25 Jun* Concombre (Cucumber)	
8 *26 Jun* Échalote (Shallot)	
9 *27 Jun* Absinthe (Wormwood)	
10 *28 Jun* Faucille (Sickle)	
11 *29 Jun* Coriandre (Coriander)	
12 *30 Jun* Artichaut (Artichoke)	
13 *1 Jul* Girofle (Clove)	
14 *2 Jul* Lavande (Lavender)	
15 *3 Jul* Chamois (Chamois)	



Thermidor
(19 July – 17 August)

1 *19 Jul* Épeautre (Spelt)	
2 *20 Jul* Bouillon blanc (Common mullein)	
3 *21 Jul* Melon (Melon)	
4 *22 Jul* Ivraie (Ryegrass)	
5 *23 Jul* Bélier (Ram)	
6 *24 Jul* Prêle (Horsetail)	
7 *25 Jul* Armoise (Mugwort)	
8 *26 Jul* Carthame (Safflower)	
9 *27 Jul* Mûre (Blackberry)	
10 *28 Jul* Arrosoir (Watering can)	
11 *29 Jul* Panic (Foxtail millet)	
12 *30 Jul* Salicorne (Common Glasswort)	
13 *31 Jul* Abricot (Apricot)	
14 *1 Aug* Basilic (Basil)	
15 *2 Aug* Brebis (Ewe)	

Fructidor
(18 August – 16 September)

1 *18 Aug* Prune (Plum)	
2 *19 Aug* Millet (Millet)	
3 *20 Aug* Lycoperdon (Puffball)	
4 *21 Aug* Escourgeon (Six-row Barley)	
5 *22 Aug* Saumon (Salmon)	
6 *23 Aug* Tubéreuse (Tuberose)	
7 *24 Aug* Sucrion (Winter Barley)	
8 *25 Aug* Apocyn (Apocynum)	
9 *26 Aug* Réglisse (Liquorice)	
10 *27 Aug* Échelle (Ladder)	
11 *28 Aug* Pastèque (Watermelon)	
12 *29 Aug* Fenouil (Fennel)	
13 *30 Aug* Épine vinette (European Barberry)	
14 *31 Aug* Noix (Walnut)	
15 *1 Sep* Truite (Trout)	

16	*4 Jul* Tabac (Tobacco)	**16**	*3 Aug* Guimauve (Marshmallow)	**16**	*2 Sep* Citron (Lemon)
17	*5 Jul* Groseille (Redcurrant)	**17**	*4 Aug* Lin (Flax)	**17**	*3 Sep* Cardère (Teasel)
18	*6 Jul* Gesse (Hairy Vetchling)	**18**	*5 Aug* Amande (Almond)	**18**	*4 Sep* Nerprun (Buckthorn)
19	*7 Jul* Cerise (Cherry)	**19**	*6 Aug* Gentiane (Gentian)	**19**	*5 Sep* Tagette (Mexican Marigold)
20	*8 Jul* Parc (Park)	**20**	*7 Aug* Écluse (Lock)	**20**	*6 Sep* Hotte (Harvesting basket)
21	*9 Jul* Menthe (Mint)	**21**	*8 Aug* Carline (Carline thistle)	**21**	*7 Sep* Églantier (Wild Rose)
22	*10 Jul* Cumin (Cumin)	**22**	*9 Aug* Câprier (Caper)	**22**	*8 Sep* Noisette (Hazelnut)
23	*11 Jul* Haricot (Bean)	**23**	*10 Aug* Lentille (Lentil)	**23**	*9 Sep* Houblon (Hops)
24	*12 Jul* Orcanète (Alkanet)	**24**	*11 Aug* Aunée (Inula)	**24**	*10 Sep* Sorgho (Sorghum)
25	*13 Jul* Pintade (Guineafowl)	**25**	*12 Aug* Loutre (Otter)	**25**	*11 Sep* Écrevisse (Crayfish)
26	*14 Jul* Sauge (Sage)	**26**	*13 Aug* Myrte (Myrtle)	**26**	*12 Sep* Bigarade (Bitter orange)
27	*15 Jul* Ail (Garlic)	**27**	*14 Aug* Colza (Rapeseed)	**27**	*13 Sep* Verge d'or (Goldenrod)
28	*16 Jul* Vesce (Tare)	**28**	*15 Aug* Lupin (Lupin)	**28**	*14 Sep* Maïs (Maize or Corn)
29	*17 Jul* Blé (Wheat)	**29**	*16 Aug* Coton (Cotton)	**29**	*15 Sep* Marron (Sweet Chestnut)
30	*18 Jul* Chalémie (Shawm)	**30**	*17 Aug* Moulin (Mill)	**30**	*16 Sep* Panier (Pack Basket)

Complementary days

Five extra days – six in leap years – were national holidays at the end of every year. These were originally known as *les sans-culottides* (after *sans-culottes*), but after year III (1795) as *les jours complémentaires*:

- 1st complementary day: La Fête de la Vertu, "Celebration of Virtue", on 17 or 18 September
- 2nd complementary day: La Fête du Génie, "Celebration of Talent", on 18 or 19 September
- 3rd complementary day: La Fête du Travail, "Celebration of Labour", on 19 or 20 September
- 4th complementary day: La Fête de l'Opinion, "Celebration of Convictions", on 20 or 21 September
- 5th complementary day: La Fête des Récompenses, "Celebration of Honors (Awards)", on 21 or 22 September
- 6th complementary day: La Fête de la Révolution, "Celebration of the Revolution", on 22 or 23 September (on leap years only)

Converting from the Gregorian Calendar

Below are the Gregorian dates each Republican year (*an* in French) began while the calendar was in effect.

An	Gregorian
I (1)	22 September 1792
II (2)	22 September 1793
III (3)	22 September 1794
IV (4)	23 September 1795*
V (5)	22 September 1796
VI (6)	22 September 1797
VII (7)	22 September 1798
VIII (8)	23 September 1799*
IX (9)	23 September 1800
X (10)	23 September 1801
XI (11)	23 September 1802
XII (12)	24 September 1803*
XIII (13)	23 September 1804
XIV (14)	23 September 1805

Fountain in Octon, Hérault with date *5 Ventôse an 109* (24 February 1901)

* Extra (sextile) day inserted before date, due to previous leap year[16]

The calendar was abolished in the year XIV (1805). After this date, opinions seem to differ on the method by which the leap years would have been determined if the calendar were still in force. There are at least four hypotheses used to convert dates from the Gregorian calendar:

- *Equinox:* The leap years would continue to vary in order to ensure that each year the autumnal equinox in Paris falls on 1 Vendémiaire, as was the case from year I to year XIV. This is the only method that was ever in legal effect, although it means that sometimes five years pass between leap years, such as the years 15 and 20.[17]
- *Romme:* Leap days are inserted at the end of each year divisible by four, except century years not divisible by 400, as part of that year. This method produces dates inconsistent with legally observed dates during the First Republic, with years 4, 8, and 12 being leap years, instead of the historical leap years 3, 7, and 11. This would have simplified conversions between the Republican and Gregorian calendars since the Republican leap day would usually follow a few months after 29 February, at the end of each year divisible by four, so that the date of the Republican New Year remains the same (22 September) in the Gregorian calendar for the entire third century of the Republican Era (AD 1992–2091).[18]
- *Romme-1:* Leap days are inserted the day before each year divisible by four, except before century years not divisible by 400, as part of the previous year. This method produces dates consistent with legally observed dates during the First Republic, with years 3, 7, and 11 being leap years, as well as with dates in concordances printed after the Republic for long-term contracts, which listed the years 15, 19, 23, etc., as leap years.[19][20]
- *128-Year:* Beginning with year 20, years divisible by four would be leap years, except for years divisible by 128. Note that this rule was first proposed by von Mädler, and not until the late 19th century. The date of the Republican New Year remains the same (23 September) in the Gregorian calendar every year from 129 to 256 (AD 1920–2047).[21][22][23]

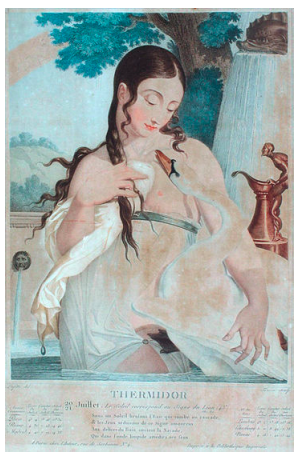
The following table shows when several years of the Republican Era begin on the Gregorian calendar, according to each of the four above methods:

An	AD/CE	Equinox	Romme	Romme-1	128-Year
XV (15)	1806	23 September	23 September	23 September	23 September
XVI (16)	1807	24 September*	23 September	24 September*	24 September*
XVII (17)	1808	23 September	23 September*	23 September	23 September
XVIII (18)	1809	23 September	23 September	23 September	23 September
XIX (19)	1810	23 September	23 September	23 September	23 September
XX (20)	1811	23 September	23 September	24 September*	23 September
CCXXIX (229)	2020	22 September	22 September*	22 September	23 September*
CCXXX (230)	2021	22 September	22 September	22 September	23 September
CCXXXI (231)	2022	23 September*	22 September	22 September	23 September
CCXXXII (232)	2023	23 September	22 September	23 September*	23 September
CCXXXIII (233)	2024	22 September	22 September*	22 September	23 September*

* Extra (sextile) day inserted before date, due to previous leap year

Current date and time

For this calendar, the Romme method of calculating leap years is used. Other methods may differ by one day. Time may be cached and therefore not accurate. Decimal time is according to Paris meantime, which is 9 minutes 21 seconds (6.49 decimal minutes) ahead of Greenwich Mean Time. (This tool (https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=French_Republican_calendar&action=purge) calibrates the time, if calibration is desired.)

230	Thermidor						CCXXX
	décade 31		décade 32		décade 33		10 h Paris **3h70m92s**
Primidi	1	Tuesday 19 July 2022	11	Friday 29 July 2022	21	Monday 8 August 2022	
Duodi	2	Wednesday 20 July 2022	12	Saturday 30 July 2022	22	Tuesday 9 August 2022	
Tridi	3	Thursday 21 July 2022	13	Sunday 31 July 2022	23	Wednesday 10 August 2022	
Quartidi	4	Friday 22 July 2022	14	Monday 1 August 2022	24	Thursday 11 August 2022	
Quintidi	5	Saturday 23 July 2022	15	Tuesday 2 August 2022	25	Friday 12 August 2022	
Sextidi	6	Sunday 24 July 2022	16	Wednesday 3 August 2022	26	Saturday 13 August 2022	
Septidi	7	Monday 25 July 2022	17	Thursday 4 August 2022	27	Sunday 14 August 2022	
Octidi	8	Tuesday 26 July 2022	18	Friday 5 August 2022	28	Monday 15 August 2022	
Nonidi	9	Wednesday 27 July 2022	19	Saturday 6 August 2022	29	Tuesday 16 August 2022	
Décadi	10	Thursday 28 July 2022	20	Sunday 7 August 2022	30	Wednesday 17 August 2022	**08:44:47** 24 h Greenwich

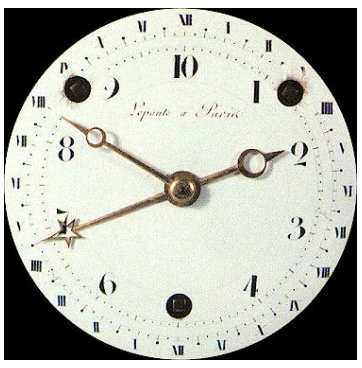
Criticism and shortcomings

Leap years in the calendar are a point of great dispute, due to the contradicting statements in the establishing decree[24] stating:

> Each year begins at midnight, with the day on which the true autumnal equinox falls for the Paris Observatory.

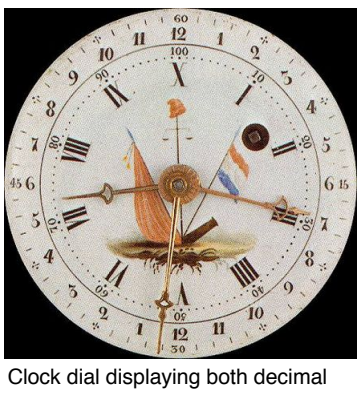
and:

> The four-year period, after which the addition of a day is usually necessary, is called the *Franciade* in memory of the revolution which, after four years of effort, led France to republican government. The fourth year of the *Franciade* is called *Sextile*.


Clock dial displaying both decimal and duodecimal time

These two specifications are incompatible, as leap years defined by the autumnal equinox in Paris do not recur on a regular four-year schedule. Thus, the years III, VII, and XI were observed as leap years, and the years XV and XX were also planned as such, even though they were five years apart.

A fixed arithmetic rule for determining leap years was proposed in the name of the Committee of Public Education by Gilbert Romme on 19 Floréal An III (8 May 1795). The proposed rule was to determine leap years by applying the rules of the Gregorian calendar to the years of the French Republic (years IV, VIII, XII, etc. were to be leap years) except that year 4000 (the last year of ten 400-year periods) should be a common year instead of a leap year. Shortly thereafter, he was sentenced to the guillotine, and his proposal was never adopted and the original astronomical rule continued, which excluded any other fixed arithmetic rule. The proposal was intended to avoid uncertain future leap years caused by the inaccurate astronomical knowledge of the 1790s (even today, this statement is still valid due to the uncertainty in ΔT). In particular, the committee noted that the autumnal equinox of year 144 was predicted to occur at 11:59:40 pm local apparent time in Paris, which was closer to midnight than its inherent 3 to 4 minute uncertainty.


Clock dial displaying both decimal (inside the circle) and duodecimal time (on the outer rim)

The calendar was abolished by an act dated 22 Fructidor an XIII (9 September 1805) and signed by Napoleon, which referred to a report by Michel-Louis-Étienne Regnaud de Saint-Jean d'Angély and Jean Joseph Mounier, listing two fundamental flaws.

1. The rule for leap years depended upon the uneven course of the sun, rather than fixed intervals, so that one must consult astronomers to determine when each year started, especially when the equinox happened close to midnight, as the exact moment could not be predicted with certainty.

2. Both the era and the beginning of the year were chosen to commemorate an historical event that occurred on the first day of autumn in France, whereas the other European nations began the year near the beginning of winter or spring, thus being impediments to the calendar's adoption in Europe and America, and even a part of the French nation, where the Gregorian calendar continued to be used, as it was required for religious purposes.

The report also noted that the 10-day décade was unpopular and had already been suppressed three years earlier in favor of the 7-day week, removing what was considered by some as one of the calendar's main benefits.[25] The 10-day décade was unpopular with laborers because they received only one full day of rest out of ten, instead of one in seven, although they also got a half-day off on the fifth day (thus 36 full days and 36 half days in a year, for a total of 54 free days, compared to the usual 52 or 53 Sundays). It also, by design, conflicted with Sunday religious observances.

Another criticism of the calendar was that despite the poetic names of its months, they were tied to the climate and agriculture of metropolitan France and therefore not applicable to France's overseas territories.[26]

Famous dates and other cultural references

Décret de la Convention 9 Brumaire An III above the entrance to the ENS

The "18 Brumaire" or "Brumaire" was the coup d'état of Napoléon Bonaparte on 18 Brumaire An VIII (9 November 1799), which many historians consider to be the end of the French Revolution. Karl Marx's 1852 essay *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon* compares the coup d'état of 1851 of Louis Napoléon unfavorably to his uncle's earlier coup, with the statement "History repeats ... first as tragedy, then as farce".

Another famous revolutionary date is 9 Thermidor An II (27 July 1794), the date the Convention turned against Robespierre, who, along with others associated with the Mountain, was guillotined the following day. Based on this event, the term "Thermidorian" entered the Marxist vocabulary as referring to revolutionaries who destroy the revolution from the inside and turn against its true aims. For example, Leon Trotsky and his followers used this term about Joseph Stalin.

Émile Zola's novel *Germinal* takes its name from the calendar's month of Germinal.

The seafood dish Lobster Thermidor was named after the 1891 play *Thermidor*, set during the Revolution.[27][28]

The French frigates of the *Floréal* class all bear names of Republican months.

The Convention of 9 Brumaire An III, 30 October 1794, established the École normale supérieure. The date appears prominently on the entrance to the school.

The French composer Fromental Halévy was named after the feast day of 'Fromental' in the Revolutionary Calendar, which occurred on his birthday in year VIII (27 May 1799).

Neil Gaiman's *The Sandman* series included a story called "Thermidor" that takes place in that month during the French Revolution.[29]

The *Liavek* shared world series uses a calendar that is a direct translation of the French Republican calendar.

Sarah Monette's *Doctrine of Labyrinths* series borrows the Republican calendar for one of the two competing calendars (their usage splits between social classes) in the fictional city of Mélusine.

Jacques Rivette's 1974 film *Celine and Julie Go Boating* refers to the calendar and its hours of the day.

Alain Tanner's 1979 film *Messidor* presents a haphazard summer road trip of two young women in Switzerland.

The character of Ash Crimson from *The King of Fighters* takes many of his move names from this calendar, such as Pluviose, Ventôse, Thermidor, Fructidor, and Floréal.

In the French version of *Pokémon X and Y*, the radial streets of Lumiose City are named *Avenue Floréal* (in English, Vernal Avenue), *Avenue Thermidor* (Estival Avenue), *Avenue Ventôse* (Hibernal Avenue) and *Avenue Vendémiaire* (Autumnal Avenue).

See also

- Agricultural cycle
- Calendar reform
- Dechristianisation of France
- Decimal time
- Soviet calendar
- Solar Hijri calendar, astronomical equinox-based calendar used in Iran
- World Calendar

References

1. Sylvain, Maréchal (1836). *Almanach des Honnêtes-gens* (http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k48116c.swf.f3.langFR). *gallica.bnf.fr*. Gallica. pp. 14–15.
2. Sylvain, Maréchal (1799). "Almanach des honnêtes gens pour l'an VIII" (https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k97396377.r=?rk=21459;2). *gallica.bnf.fr*. Gallica.
3. James Guillaume, *Procès-verbaux du Comité d'instruction publique de la Convention nationale*, t. I, pp. 227–228 et t. II, pp. 440–448; Michel Froechlé, " Le calendrier républicain correspondait-il à une nécessité scientifique ? ", Congrès national des sociétés savantes : scientifiques et sociétés, Paris, 1989, pp. 453–465.
4. *Le calendrier républicain: de sa création à sa disparition*. Bureau des longitudes. 1994. p. 19. ISBN 978-2-910015-09-1.
5. "Concordat de 1801 Napoleon Bonaparte religion en france Concordat de 1801" (https://archive.today/20120910112012/http://www.roi-president.com/bio/bio-fait-Concordat%20de%201801.html). Roi-president.com. 21 November 2007. Archived from the original (http://www.roi-president.com/bio/bio-fait-Concordat%20de%201801.html) on 10 September 2012. Retrieved 30 January 2009.
6. *Réimpression du Journal Officiel de la République française sous la Commune du 19 mars au 24 mai 1871* (https://books.google.com/books?id=yT5AAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA324). V. Bunel. 1871. pp. 477–.
7. *Le calendrier républicain: de sa création à sa disparition*. Bureau des longitudes. 1994. p. 26. ISBN 978-2-910015-09-1.
8. *Le calendrier républicain: de sa création à sa disparition*. Bureau des longitudes. 1994. p. 36. ISBN 978-2-910015-09-1.
9. Richard A. Carrigan, Jr. "Decimal Time". *American Scientist*, (May–June 1978), **66(3)**: 305–313.
10. Thomas Carlyle (1867). *The French revolution: a history* (https://books.google.com/books?id=81sQAAAAYAAJ). Harper.
11. John Brady (1812), *Clavis Calendaria: Or, A Compendious Analysis of the Calendar; Illustrated with Ecclesiastical, Historical, and Classical Anecdotes* (https://books.google.com/books?id=pKjhAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA38), vol. 1, Rogerson and Tuxford, p. 38
12. Antoine Augustin Renouard (1822). *Manuel pour la concordance des calendriers républicain et grégorien* (https://books.google.com/books?id=oUoMAAAAIAAJ) (2 ed.). A. A. Renouard. Retrieved 14 September 2009.
13. Edouard Terwecoren (1870). *Collection de Précis historiques* (https://books.google.com/books?id=6nIXAQAAMAAJ&pg=PA31). J. Vandereydt. p. 31.
14. Philippe-Joseph-Benjamin Buchez, Prosper Charles Roux (1837). *Histoire parlementaire de la révolution française* (https://books.google.com/books?id=WU4QAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA415). Paulin. p. 415.
15. *Rapport fait à la Convention nationale (https://books.google.com/books?id=vVtWj-W-KP8C)* at Google Books
16. Parise, Frank (2002). *The Book of Calendars*. Gorgias Press. p. 376. ISBN 978-1-931956-76-5.
17. Sébastien Louis Rosaz (1810). *Concordance de l'Annuaire de la République française avec le calendrier grégorien* (https://books.google.com/books?id=Aec6AAAAcAAJ).
18. "Brumaire – Calendrier Républicain" (https://web.archive.org/web/20110518123151/http://prairial.free.fr/calendrier/calendrier.php?lien=discoursromme). Prairial.free.fr. Archived from the original (http://prairial.free.fr/calendrier/calendrier.php?lien=discoursromme) on 18 May 2011. Retrieved 30 January 2009.
19. Antoine Augustin Renouard (1822). *Manuel pour la concordance des calendriers républicain et grégorien: ou, Recueil complet de tous les annuaires depuis la première année républicaine* (https://books.google.com/books?id=oUoMAAAAIAAJ) (2 ed.). A. A. Renouard.
20. "Brumaire – Calendrier Républicain" (http://prairial.free.fr/index.php?lien=cal_manuel-eng). *Brumaire*. Prairial.free.fr. Retrieved 30 November 2020.
21. The French Revolution Calendar (http://personal.telefonica.terra.es/web/jlmartinmas/repcalendar/calendar.html) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20070618041235/http://personal.telefonica.terra.es/web/jlmartinmas/repcalendar/calendar.html) 18 June 2007 at the Wayback Machine
22. "Calendars" (http://www.projectpluto.com/calendar.htm#republican). Projectpluto.com. Retrieved 30 January 2009.
23. "The French Revolutionary Calendar, Calendars" (http://webexhibits.org/calendars/calendar-french.html). Webexhibits.org. Retrieved 30 January 2009.
24. "Le Calendrier Republicain" (https://gefrance.com/the-french-republican-calendar/). Gefrance.com. 30 May 2020. Retrieved 25 June 2021.
25. Antoine Augustin Renouard (1822). *Manuel pour la concordance des calendriers républicain et grégorien: ou, Recueil complet de tous les annuaires depuis la première année républicaine* (https://books.google.com/books?id=oUoMAAAAIAAJ) (2 ed.). A. A. Renouard. p. 217.
26. Canes, Kermit (2012). *The Esoteric Codex: Obsolete Calendars*. LULU Press. ISBN 978-1-365-06556-9.
27. James, Kenneth (15 November 2006). *Escoffier: The King of Chefs* (https://books.google.com/books?id=JFIDd639wIQC&pg=PA44). Continuum International Publishing Group. p. 44. ISBN 978-1-85285-526-0. Retrieved 11 March 2012.

28. "Lobster thermidor" (http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/lobster%20thermidor). *Online Dictionary*. Merriam-Webster. Retrieved 11 March 2012.
29. Gaiman, Neil (w), Woch, Stan (p), Giordano, Nick (i), Vozzo, Daniel (col), Klein, Todd (let), Berger, Karen (ed). "Thermidor" *The Sandman* v29, (August 1991), Vertigo Comics

Further reading

- Ozouf, Mona, 'Revolutionary Calendar' in Furet, François and Mona Ozouf, eds., *Critical Dictionary of the French Revolution* (1989)
- Shaw, Matthew, *Time and the French Revolution: a history of the French Republican Calendar, 1789-Year XIV* (2011)

External links

- Date converter for numerous calendars, including this one (https://calendarhome.com/calculate/convert-a-date)
- Dials & Symbols of the French revolution. The Republican Calendar and Decimal time. (http://www.antique-horology.org/_Editorial/RepublicanCalendar/default.htm)

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=French_Republican_calendar&oldid=1096490129"

This page was last edited on 4 July 2022, at 19:59 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License 3.0; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.